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Original Poetry.

For the Bedford Gazette.

A PLEA FOR TEMPERANCE.

Intemperance is one of the most debasing and hateful vices which infest the human kind: it stultifies and brutalizes man; it generates diseases innumerable, of body and mind, consuming life like a plague or the parching wind of the desert.—*Dr. Doyle's Life, by W. J. Fitzpatrick.*

Of crystal water from the running brook
God's holy prophet for his drink partook.
A cup of water only and a spear
Lay at the head of Saul who knew no fear;
Sampson who made the Philistines to quake,
With purest water us'd his thirst to slake;
John who for Christ the world prepar'd,
On locust, honey and sweet water fared;
Saints and sages, all o'er creation wide,
On aqueous beverage liv'd and thriv'd.
And wretched we,—what fools!—must poison
And soul and body in perdition sink! [drink,
Dash, Drunkard! from thy lips the fatal bowl,
And thus preserve thy frame and reason whole.
Come back, come back to God—to peace untold,
And live like saints and sages did of old.—T. H

From Vanity Fair.

GREELEY IN HIS SANCTUM.

AIR—*The Mistletoe Bough.*

The Editor's bosom o'erflows with gall,
For no glimmer of comfort he sees at all,
As he figureth up in his shambling way,
The woolly head loss on Election day.
"Ohio is gone and the Land of Penn,
And Iowa turns on her track again;
While the Empire State may to-morrow be
Attached to that recreant company.
O the terrible blow!"

"I am weary of figuring," Horace cried,
"The horrible issue I may not hide,
In vain do we clamor, harangue, and write,
The masses won't have it, that black is white.
So endeth in smoke our cherished plan
To mix up the checkered race of man.
What a mournful thing! that folk will take pride
In unfrizzled hair and a pure white hide.
O the terrible blow!

Where, where are the million I said one day
I'd send from the North to the blood-red fray?
Unwilling alike to be polled or shot,
Though I sought them wildly I found them not.
And as years roll on, and the war at last
Becomes a thing of the time long past,
Men will say, as I totter along, aside,
"Alas! alas! how that old man lied."
O the terrible blow!

I wish I could know where those men lie hid,
Though what were the use if I could or did?
For they've either deserted me clean and quite,
Or have taken an oath not to vote or fight.
Ah! sad is my fate! I'm a common jest,
A bird that's unhappily fouled its nest,
And my hopes that the spring saw freshly bloom
Lie a-mouldering now in old John Brown's tomb.
O the terrible blow!"

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

☞Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to send communications to the above, care of "*Bedford Gazette.*"

The Bedford Union Institute met Dec. 27, 1862, pursuant to adjournment. There not being a quorum present no business was done except to order the program of exercises to be continued for the next meeting and adjourn to January 10, 1863. It is to be hoped that, at that time, every member will be present, especially those assigned duties. Attendance at the district institute is now, by law, as much the duty of teachers as any other service they stipulate to perform; and directors should hold them to the same strict accountability. The penalty for non-attendance is the forfeiture of one dollar for each and every offence; the same to be deducted from the salary of the derelict teacher by the directors employing him. Directors should see to it that the penalty is exacted in every instance. Teachers have no more right to defraud the schools and the community of their services in the institute than they have to demand pay for any other service never rendered. Will directors see to this?

☞We have received a communication from some friend who omits to furnish us his real name. Contributors will bear in mind that whilst we will print over any signature they prefer, they must furnish *us* with their real names.

☞We would be greatly obliged to teachers and others for information as to local educational events throughout the county.

☞Our friends seem to have forgotten the problems in "Mental" entirely. Send us all that are peculiarly knotty.

Bedford Gazette.

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[*From the Louistown Gazette*]

THE TEST OF A GOOD TEACHER.

The homely adage that 'The proof of a pudding is in the eating,' applies quite well to teachers. There are three general classes of teachers, which it seems well enough to describe briefly, so that any who are doubtful where they belong, may find out pretty nearly.

The first and lowest class consists of persons who teach simply because that is the easiest mode they know of to get a hundred dollars; they really care nothing for the progress of their pupils in sound learning, through discipline, or good morals; they attend Institutes only by compulsion, or fear of loosing a dollar by staying away—the idea of making themselves more competent to teach and guide their pupils is utterly foreign if not distasteful to them. They read no Educational Journal or Books; they teach in the most lisless, killing manner; in short, they are a nuisance to community and ought to be abated forthwith.

The second class includes those who profess to be great admirers of Education, count themselves model teachers, and are ready to talk you out of your senses if you disagree with them in anything. They are generally 'Fogies' in some respect; do not think much of new-fangled notions, such as Mental Arithmetic, Outline Maps, Grammatical Analysis, Teachers Institutes, and the revolution of the Earth on its axis, but place a high estimate on the 'good old paths,' 'Parsing,' working out 'Sums' 'taking scholars through' books, and similar ancient practices. They may be good scholars, possibly good teachers; but they scout the idea of trying to improve, as if Newcastle had coal enough already.

The third class consists of those who, being good scholars and teachers now, constantly seek to become better, to gain fuller knowledge and facility in teaching, to acquire greater familiarity with human nature that they may teach and govern their pupils wisely. They are eager to attend Institutes and to gain the greatest possible benefit from them; they believe that the most skillful may acquire yet greater skill,—in short, they realize the duties, responsibilities, and delightful rewards of *true* teachers.

Teachers, you who read this,—to which class do *you* belong? QUIS.

Decisions of the State Superintendent.

56. QUESTION: Has a teacher the right to "keep in" scholars the whole recess at dinner time, for not getting their lessons; and also in the evening, for the same failure; and how long after dismissing school?—*Director in Wiconisco District, Dauphin co.*

ANSWER: The right to keep in for lessons omitted, till the omitted lessons have been studied and recited, has never been successfully disputed,—though a few teachers desirous of leaving the school room as soon as possible and many unthinking parents, have raised objection to its exercise.—If appropriatenes of punishments to offences is the proper guide in their selection, nothing can be more appropriate than this; for it is not only causing the omitted act of duty to be done, with as little suffering to the offender as possible, but it is also causing him, in school and after school hours, to give the same portion of his time to the lesson, which should have been given at home and out of school hours. This is a kind of punishment, also, in the use of which the teacher should be sustained and not opposed by the parent;—being not only inflicted to his own inconvenience but for the good of the scholar, inasmuch as it causes him to keep up the connection of his studies.

In regard to the length of time during which a pupil may be kept in,—the circumstances of the case must determine. As a general rule, the keeping in after dinner, should not be so long as to deprive the teacher and pupil of their meal: and in the evening, it should cease soon enough to permit the scholar to reach home, in time to prevent alarm for his safety by the parent. There may be cases, however, in which to avoid resort to other severer punishments and to convince the scholar that the teacher is in earnest, the keeping in during the whole dinner recess may be necessary and proper. In such cases, the objection—that the pupil may be injured by going without his dinner—has little force.—Exclusion from the table is something resorted to even in parental government; and there is little danger of this deprivation being so often inflicted by the teacher, as to become injurious to the health of the pupil.

60. QUESTION: Have County Superintendents the right to annul a teacher's certificate for refusing to attend the Institutes?—*Director of Bristol twp. District, Bucks co.*

ANSWER: They have. Such refusal is a breach of the law and of professional duty, and the officer who grants the certificate may withdraw it from all who neglect a duty so plain, and refuse to attend to means so necessary and promotive of the improvement of the profession and the elevation of the schools. If this refusal be not made known by the proper Board, so that the certificate can be annulled at the time it occurs, the County Superintendent should decline to renew the certificate, at the next examination.

We find the following in a late number of the *N. Y. Herald*, and as it is a good satire, we give it a place in our columns:

"ON TO RICHMOND."

[*From the Richmond Examiner, Dec.* 18.]

The screaming farce of "On to Richmond" has had a run unparalleled in the history of the Yankee drama. Staring placards in New York proclaimed that "Toodles" had been performed for upwards of one hundred consecutive nights, and many other such elegant plays, adapted to Northern taste, have had a like career: but what are these compared with "On to Richmond," which ran for upwards of six hundred days and nights, and has been played by Yankee comedians to an audience consisting of the whole civilized world? Such a success was never before recorded in the annals of theatricals, and will never be again. Seward and Lincoln, the authors of this brilliant farce, might be astonished at the results of their genius, and the Northern people, who have *en masse* become the actors in the play, cannot fail to be proud of their performance.

But what is most singular in the career of this surprising histrionic achievement, is the fact that it was put on the boards in violation of the wishes of the public, and has been continued through nearly two years in spite of the earnest remonstrances of the audience, for the sole benefit and amusement of the authors themselves. One would suppose that by this time there would be a diminution of interest on the part of the players. Generosity is a great virtue; but a comedy that costs two millions of dollars a day, without producing one cent of receipt for so enormous an outlay, ought, in the course of two revolutions of the earth about the sun, to produce a slight languor, and, perhaps, some positive fatigue in the leading actors and supernumeraries, if not in "the management." That an approximate conception of the labors and disappointments incident to the farce of "On to Richmond" may be obtained, we will trace the adventures of one of the wandering players engaged in it.

His early years were passed among the pumpkins of Vermont, his youth and dawning manhood in the midst of the lasts and awls of Lynn. During the week he made shoes for Southern negroes, and on Sundays sat under the droppings of his sanctuary of Wendell Phillips. The *Tribune* was his Bible, and his notion of Paradise was freedom, which he thought to realize on earth by liberating the bodies of those the making of whose soles gained him a precarious living. The drama of "On to Richmond" was announced. Fired with ambition and the desire of reducing his social theories to practice in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," he cast his awl upon the altar of his country, and threaded his way to the theatre of operations at Washington.—Costumed in blue, he attended the rehearsals of the play, and blew off the heads of his comrades while learning the manual. The first representation of the farce was fixed for Manassas, and thither he repaired with fifty thousand men one fine Sunday in July. His piety did not remind him in the morning that he was using the Sabbath as a play day: but as the sun declined his conscience settled in his legs, and carried him violently to Washington. "On to Richmond" during that terrible night was to him not only a screaming farce, but also a bellowing tragedy.

Still he stuck to his new calling. The failure of the performance was attributed to the fact that the leading actors, Scott and McDowell, did not know their parts. So our ambitious cobbler, reinforced by 200,000 others, went to rehearsing again, assisted by a tremendous paraphernalia of big guns, little guns, balloons, calcium lights, rocket brigades, poisoned balls, and, above all, cavalry, that disdained saddles and preferred sitting on the necks of their horses. A new leading actor, McClellan, was introduced. Nothing was left undone to insure the success of the second presentation of "On to Richmond." But the winter rains spoiled the Manassas theatre, and the whole company, after being stuck in the mud until starvation stared them in the face, hobbled back to Washington as best they could. Disgraceful failure number two.

Objection being made to mud, McClellan took to water, carrying cobbler over with him. They arrived in front of Yorktown, where, in order to avoid the mud, the company went to ditching. Having outditched a rival company, managed by an obscure person of the name of Johnston, they rushed to Williamsburg, and tried to play "On to Richmond," but an obstreperous fellow named Longstreet, being intoxicated no doubt, interfered with the performance and broke it up. Again they tried it at Barboursville; but some rowdies in the vicinage fell upon the company and drove them back to their boats. Still undismayed, the company dug their way to Seven Pines, when, to their utter astonishment, a parcel of rustics rushed out of the woods and kicked them into the swamp. A month of preparation ensued, all things were quite ready; "On to Richmond" was to be played this time without fail, no postponement on account of weather, when lo! a furious man called A. P. Hill, accompanied by the lunatic Jackson, with many other Southern barbarians, swarmed out of their holes and caves, and impertinently elbowed them from Mendon Bridge to Mechanicsville, thence to Cold Harbor, thence to Savage's Station, thence to Malvern Hill, thence to Harrison's Landing, and so spoiled the plan entirely, besides robbing them of a great part of their theatrical wardrobe.

The cobbler from Linn was not left at Harrison's Landing long enough to collect his distracted faculties. He was called in haste to join Pope on the Rappahannock, and saw him knocked down at Cedar Run, and thrice again at Manassas, and then hissed off the stage. McClellan re-appeared on the scene, and under him the cobbler starts "On to Richmond," by way of Sharpsburg. There a horrible fate awaited them. They were beaten out of their senses by a company of evil disposed persons, who jumped up from the pit to their own boards and completely gutted their green room. They recover and rush to the Potomac only to see it filled with the slaughtered bodies of their companions. McClellan retires from the profession, but the cobbler has no choice in the matter; he must go with Burnside and play "On to Richmond" still another time. Saturday, the 13th of December, sees him and the play finally damned in the magnificent amphitheatre at Fredericksburg, and Monday, the 15th of December, finds him back again in Stafford, satisfied that the play cannot be played. As he digs the graves of his slain companions, as he counts the hundreds of miles he has traveled by land and water, the hardships he has endured, the ditches he has dug, the roads he has built, the myriads of comrades he has buried, it must occur to this simple, ill-fated cobbler from Massachusetts, that the farce of "On to Richmond" is the most expensive, tedious, tiresome, idle, unprofitable and dangerous piece of tom-foolery that his family and himself ever engaged in.

Burnside to Halleck on the Battle of Fredericksburg.

Gen. Halleck and the congressional Investigating Committee on Sunday returned from the battle-field of Fredericksburg: and Gen. Burnside on Friday writes a despatch, which is published throughout the country, in which he strives to assume the responsibility of the late fearful disaster at that place. There are just two suppositions in the case, as presented therein: either Gen. Burnside has prostituted himself to the uses of the administration so far as to have suffered this despatch to go forth at their instigation, and in an attempt to palliate the crime which naturally and actually belongs to them, or he *is*, as he strives to show, *in part* responsible himself for the slaughter. Either supposition is equally discreditable to Gen. Burnside. A glance at the despatch in question convinces us that Burnside is guilty rather of weakness in allowing himself to be made a tool than of the crime of the terrible experiment upon the lives of his men, which his apparent self sacrifice endeavors to induce us to believe. It's a bad business, make the best of it; and this despatch puts all parties concerned in a worse light before the country than if it had never been suffered to go forth.

The two points of difference, it appears, to take Gen. Burnside at his word, between his orders—or rather the plan agreed upon by Gen. Halleck, Secretary Stanton, President Lincoln and himself—and the plan at last adopted, had reference to the time and place of crossing, and the place of attack upon the rebel works over the Rappahannock. He alleges that he crossed *sooner* than agreed upon, and in violation of Halleck's and Stanton's and Lincoln's injunction "not to be in haste," because the supplies he needed came to hand at an earlier date than had been expected. That he was ordered by them to cross at one time or another and attack these works, is therefore admitted; and what advantage any delay on his part would have gained, does not appear, especially since, when he did cross, by reason of some unaccountable stoppage at the bridges of twenty-four hours' duration, the enemy had concentred his force for the attack sufficiently to send him back again defeated.

The precise point indicated by Halleck and the rest for crossing is not shown; and in Burnside's estimation his own place, had no delay occurred, would have been the better one. Had nothing occurred, according to his showing, to prevent, "the battle would have been in my [his] opinion more decisive than if we had crossed at the places first selected." How miserable the apology turns out for all parties, therefore, is shown by its own context. Burnside, while he attempts to shield Halleck and the others, admits that their plan in his opinion would not have succeded any better than his own. It was tweedledee and tweedledum—defeat in either case!

In conclusion he adds, "the fact that you (Lincoln, Halleck and Stanton) left the whole movement in my hands, without giving me orders, makes me (Burnside) the more responsible."—Where, then, the necessity for this manifesto? What military usage requires this last of our many military expedients to pacify the people and cover up, if possible, some wrong or blunder? Such things are Halleck and Stanton's specialities; and this is of the same piece as the rest—that of Stanton and Halleck combined, for example, when McClellan was removed, and the special pleading in apology for Pope's campaign by the General-in-Chief's official report.

Quosque tandem abutere—how long will the country stand these things? If Burnside is an incompetent commander let him be removed according to his own showing, if he is proselyte, so far as to make it his special business to cover up, at Halleck's instigation, other men's blunders, he is unfit for the position he holds. He has done himself certainly more discredit by this publication than the defeat could ever have attached to him. Where is that dignified reticence of the late General of the Army of the Potomac! Where, we ask in vain, is that straightforward, soldierly, unflinching, silent attention to the duty of his position and profession, which marked the late commander's action in the field? But more than all—whence came these disasters which require so much apology, from the removal at Harrison's Landing, through Pope's campaign, down to the Fredericksburg massacre? Look at the catalogue, people of the loyal Union—Bull Run, Cedar Mountain, Manassas, Fredericksburg—go read the annals of the dead left strown upon these fields, and come and answer, who did it?

What matters it whether that frightful slaughter which befel the brave and murdered troops at Fredericksburg was here or there around the deadly breastworks of the enemy? Who cares, in times like these, when crime like this is rife, for distinctions so finely drawn? Who wants these manifestoes? It is not the first time that Halleck and his coteries have found necessary apologies for slaughter, ruthless, aimless, worse than useless. For God's sake let it be the last! Let us have no more carnage by these silken apologists of imbecility. Abraham Lincoln, we invoke you by the hopes you have of Heaven, now that the way lies open, turn from your councils the murderers of your people; recall again the victorious Chieftain, the great human heart which while it turns from slaughter, beats only in unison with the safety, honor and welfare of this country!—*Patriot & Union.*

"When Shall We Have Peace?"

The Potland *Advertiser*, the leading Republican paper in Maine, asks this important and interesting question, and answers it as follows:

"We answer, when Congress shall be persuaded that reason, not force, is THE DIVINITY of the age in whic h we live. When Congress shall be persuaded that history furnishes no example of six millions of people educated, free, and independent, being subjected to captivity, and ruled against their consent. When Congress shall be persuaded that no nation on earth has proved themselves powerful enough in arms, or in wealth, to establish, and maintain, indefinitely, a military despotism over six millions of white men accustomed to freedom, and to a representative government. When Congress shall be persuaded that every bayonet that carries a demand for obedience to law, and to the Federal Government, should also carry the announcement of a religious respect for the political rights out of which this war has arisen, and a willingness to confer amicably upon the terms of a readjustment of those rights.

"Fight on, ye men of the North! and fight on will be the cry of the men of the South, until, substantially, these conditions we have named shall come to pass. But fewer of each side shall live to enjoy the result, as day by day passes away, and all of each will be poorer in purse, until the result that gives peace shall be attained. Peace is the child of reason and reciprocal interests. War is the heathen and soulless Moloch that devours, without remorse, every life and every interest that stands in the way of its imagined or proclaimed necessities. Cold, pitiless, inhuman, is war in its best aspect. It makes children fatherless, wives widows, the [illegible] poor, the [illegible] ble, the feeble despairing, and the world itself everything what it ought not to be to every citizen and to every interest.

"But fight on, fight on, will be the impulsive cry of politicians, of aspirants to office, of Government jobbers, and contractors, and of fanatical, one-idea men, both of the North and at the South. Fight on will be the cry of standard loyalty, until the still, small, and yet sublime, voice of the ballot-box shall bid battles to cease, and reason to resume its sway over the councils of the nation. Then no broken nationality—no invidious titles to superior righteousness in the frame-work of institutions and of society—will be recognized, but a re-united people, with one flag of national glory and strength, and one Constitution, one government, and one supremacy, shall become the inheritance of all our people, East, West, North and South. If there be treason in the sentiments, 'make the most of it.'"

We commend the answer to the careful attention of those who are so free with their charges of treason against every Democrat who speaks of peace. It is a signal rebuke af the presumption, insolence and ignorance of such venal sheets as the Washington *Chronicle*, Philadelphia *Press*, and Harrisburg *Telegraph*.

WHISKEY AND NEWSPAPERS.—A glass of whiskey is manufactured from perhaps a dozen grains of corn, the value of which is too small to be estimated. A pint of this mixture sells for one shilling, and if of a good brand, is considered well worth the money. It is drunk in a minute or two—it fires the brain, sharpens the appetite, deranges and weakens the physical system. On the same side-board on which this pernicious beverage lies a newspaper. It is covered with half a million of types—it brings intelligence from the four quarters of the globe. The newspaper costs less than the glass of grog—the juice of a few grains of corn; but but it is no less strange than true that there is a large portion of the community who think corn juice cheap and the newspaper dear.

THE COURTING OF A SHARP MAN OF BUSINESS.—Potts is a sharp man, a man of business tact, and when he goes into a store to trade, he always gives the lowest cash price; and he says:—'Well, I'll look about, and if I don't find anything that suits me better, I'll call and take this.'

Potts, like all men, is partial to women and young ones in particular. Now, quite lately Potts said to himself:—'I am getting rather long in years and guess I'll get married.'

His business qualities wouldn't let him wait, so off he travels, and calling upon a lady friend, opened the conversation by remarking that he would like to know what she thought about his getting married.

'Oh, Mr. Potts, that is an affair in which I am not so greatly interested, and I pretend to leave it with yourself.'

'But,' says Potts, 'you are interested, and, my dear girl, will you marry me?'

The young lady blushed, hesitated, and finally, as Potts was very well to do in the world, and morally, financially and politically of standing in society, she accepted him. Whereupon the matter-of-fact Potts responded:

'Well, well, I'll look about, *and if I don't find anybody that suits me better than you, I'll come back.*'

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One Square, three weeks or less.....$1 25
One Square, each additional insertion less than three months.....25

	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR
One square	$3 00	$4 00	$6 00
Two squares	3 00	5 00	8 00
Three squares	5 00	7 00	10 00
¼ Column	6 00	9 00	15 00
½ Column	8 00	12 00	20 00
¾ Column	12 00	18 00	30 00
One Column	18 00	30 00	50 00

Administrators' and Executors' notices $2.50, Auditors' notices $1.50, if under 10 lines, $2.00 if more than a square and less than 20 lines. Estrays, $1.25, if but one head is advertised, 25 cents for every additional head.

The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type counts one square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square: and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person handing them in.

HOW TO GET RICH.

Do you wish to be rich? It is perfectly easy. Be as mean as dirt. Cheat everybody you can—friend or foe—father and mother—sister and brother. Buy nothing that you cannot sell again and double your money. When you purchase, declare the article is not worth half what is asked for it and screw the seller down to one third his price; and be sure when you sell the same, to declare it worth double what you ask. Never give away a cent. Kick the beggar in the—hem! at the contribution box—or feel all over your pockets: to give them impressions that you forgot to bring your money. Belong to no society whatever—litterary, religious or scientific. Take no newspaper. In making change always keep the half cent, and invariably give twelve cents for a shilling. Dispute every bill presented, and if you get an opportunity erase the figures and lessen the charge. Charge as much as you can get for your goods, and never have any consience in such matters. Endorse no notes. Never lend—though it may save a neighbor from failing. Always exact interest on your dues—and trust no one you are not certain will pay when you send the bill. When you buy, make the article weigh as little as possible, but on selling the same be sure they weigh something more, even though you have to stow in some useless article—like our friend on the wharf, who in selling old junks of rags, to make them solid, always shovel in mud from the docks! so the story goes—we do not vouch for it. Never purchase anything but what is absolutely necessary. What have you to do with the luxuries of life. Never ride, sail or go to places of public amusement unless you can make others pay your score. Eat hasty puddings and molasses and pudding for dinner, and mixture of both for supper for a rarity. Examine your cupboard, your cellar and swill pail, to see that nothing is lost, and occasionally give your wife a lecture on economy. Wear cowhide shoes, and make your clothes of the stoutest cloth. In fine love yourself—benefiting no one and doing no good to the world. Grasp all you can and hold all you can get. Make every mill tell. And you will be rich, this you may rely upon, but—here is an unfortunate but in the way—you will have no friends—everybody will detest you and scorn you besides, you will throw up your interests in both worlds, first starve in this, and be damned in thatwhich is to come.

THE BEST ADVANTAGE.

A countryman went into a store in Boston the other day, and told the keeper that a neighbor of his had entrusted him with some money to spend to the best advantage, and he meant to do it where he would be accommodated.

He had been very well treated in Boston by the traders, and would not part with his friends money until he found a man who would treat him about right. With the utmost suavity the trader says:

'I think I can treat you to your liking how do you want to be treated?'

Well says the farmer with a leer in his eye. 'In the first place I want a glass of toddy,' which was forthcoming. 'Now I will have a nice cigar,' said the countryman. It was promptly handed him, leisurely lighted, and then throwing himself back, with his feet as high as his head, he commenced puffing away like a Dutchman.

'Now what do you want to purchase?' says the storekeeper.

'My neighbor handed me two cents when I left home to buy him a plug of tobacco,' answered the farmer, 'have you got the article?'

The storekeeper stopped instanter, and the next thing that was heard from him was, that his sides were shaking and his face on fire as he was relating the sell to his friends down town.

Uncle Sam looking after his Old Clothes.

Uncle Sam, having recently discovered that immense quantities of military stores, including blankets, shoes, clothing, arms, equipments, etc., has been stolen from the various departments, and sold or transferred to individuals, the Secretary of War has directed the Adjudant General to issue a general order, requiring all post commanders to seize such goods, wherever found, and arrest those having them in possession, unless they can satisfy the officer that they came by the goods honestly. All Provost Marshals appointed by the Department will assist in recovering to the United States this description of public property. Commanding officers of companies are reminded that it is not only their duty to cause soldiers who are guilty of violating the law forbidding the sale, destruction or negligent loss of clothing, arms and public property, to be charged on the Muster Rolls, with all the articles improperly lost or disposed of but also to enforce such other punishment as the nature of the offence may demand.

Under this order, Capt Wright, Provost Marshal at this place, will overhaul all persons wearing United States clothing, and will divest the same unless satisfactorily accounted for—Look out, ye military pretenders and humbugs!—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

☞In Europe, we believe, when nations are at war, the immediate collection and publication of the names of killed and wounded in battle is a part of the duty of government. Not so here. We are left to the enterprise of individuals to furnish these records, and hundreds of thousands are left pulsating between hope and fear for weeks after every engagement or battle before they can learn the fate of those most near and dear. This should be among the earliest efforts of the government, and would, besides giving certain information, exhibit a commendable sympathy for those who have certainly the largest interest in the war.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : JANUARY 2, 1863.

"Drifting into Anarchy."

The editor of the Bedford Abolition *Inquirer* asks "are we drifting into anarchy?" We answer, yes; we have insisted that such was the case ever since the present crazy Administration begun their unparalleled usurpations of power. We rejoice that our Abolition neighbor has, at last, so far got his eyes open as to see what has long been patent to every body except the radical Abolitionists. Whether his conversion to our view of this matter is because the *Gazette* sheds an occasional streak of light into the dark recesses of his cranium, or because the nine day's blindness of his editorial puppyhood have about expired, we are unable to say. We accept the fact without inquiring too closely as to the reason; and for once agree with him: "We are drifting into anarchy."

When men who are charged with no offence can be arrested and thrown into dungeons without warrant of law; when they are denied the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the sacred constitutional right of trial by jury, and dismissed with without a hearing, there is danger of anarchy. When free speech is suppressed, and the press muzzled by a power more arbitrary and despotic than Napolean Third or the Czar of Russia would dare to exercise; when editors are imprisoned for exposing the crimes of scoundrels in high places, and their offices gutted by infuriated mobs of Abolitionists who proclaim that

"*John Brown is John the Baptist*
Of the Christ that is to come,"

there is danger of anarchy; great danger. History bristles all over with instances in which such provocation has caused the most dreadful anarchy, and history may soon have to record another instance.

But whilst the Inquirer man sees clearly as to the *fact* of the danger, he is blind as ever as to the *cause*. Let us hope that a few days of vigorous blinking will open his optics entirely, and enable him to see clearly "face to face." In the meantime the old game of "stop thief," will not serve him. The time has gone by when he can make people believe that Democrats are responsible for the anarchy he so much dreads. On the contrary the country is settling down to the conviction that, if anarchy comes, it will be because the powers that be have trampled upon the Constitution and disregarded every right most sacred to FREEMEN.

Abolition Promises.

During the last Presidential campaign Abolition editors and stump-speakers were loud-mouthed and shameless in charging the Democratic party with extravagance and corruption, with all their kindred evils. With brazen faced hypocrisy, they described the blessings that would follow a change of administration. Elect Lincoln, and we shall have *good times*. Elect Lincoln, and there shall be plenty of work and high wages. Elect Lincoln, and the expenses of government will be reduced. Elect Lincoln, and if the South secede we will send a few regiments of wide-awakes down there and wipe out the rebels in thirty days. Elect Lincoln, and there shall be plenty of money.—Such pledges they made, all over this broad land, to the honest masses whom they addressed only to delude and ruin. How have these pledges been redeemed?

If by *good times* the fanatical horde, meant a nation plunged to the nethermost depths of mourning and poverty, then have they well redeemed their promise. If by plenty of work and higher wages, they meant a place in the ranks for poor men at thirteen dollars a month, where they have been butchered by thousands and tens of thousands through the imbecility of the administration; at the same time that political favorites amass princely fortunes by fraudulent contracts, then have they kept their promise. If, by sending a few wide-awakes to wipe out the rebels, they meant a civil war unparalleled in the annals of the world for its magnitude and ferocity, then did they speak truth. If by economy they meant that they would increase the public expenditures from eighty millions to eight hundred millions per annum; that they would make gold and silver as scarce as honest men, and shinplasters as plenty as rogues in their own party, they have kept this promise religiously.

The crazy fanatics wanted a change and they have it. How do they like it?

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY CAUCASIAN.—We are glad to find this able organ of the interests of the white man, as contra-distinguished from the negro-loving fanaticism of the day, again upon our table. The "Caucasion" had been prohibited from the mails, by an arbitrary and unrighteous order of the P. O. Department, for no other reason than that it exposed the objects of abolitionism and critisized the authors and the conduct of the war. But the ban is now removed, owing, doubtless, to the effect of the late Domocratic victories, and we advise all our readers who desire a sterling Democratic sheet from New York City, to subscribe for the "Caucasian." Its terms are as follows:—Single copies, $1.50 per year. Four copies, $5.00. Ten copies, $12.00, and one to the getter up of the club.

☞We print this week an important proclamation of Jeff. Davis. It proposes to retaliate terribly, for the alleged unlawful course of Gen. Butler, and for the negro loving course of Lincoln's Administration. It is lamentable that the brave men now in the field fighting our battles should be subjected to the terrible fate proposed by Davis, through the imbecility and fanaticism of our rulers.

THE WHITE RACE STILL AHEAD.—When we announced the fact that the wife of old John Spriggs (colored) had been safely delivered of three children, we thought that could not easily be beaten in this vicinity, but the following from the Bedford *Gazette* proves that the white race is still one ahead:—The wife of Enos Davis, of St. Clair township, gave birth, a few days ago, to four children, three boys and one girl, all living at last accounts, and doing well.

The editor announces in a postscript that one of the boys has since died. Quere; Does that put the races on an equality?—*Fulton Democrat.*

We presume it would in Bradford and some other Abolition districts, but not in Bedford and Fulton, where the white man's party is in the ascendancy.

(*From the Luzerne Union.*)

Simon Cameron's Contemplated Arrest of Senator Stark.

For some weeks we have heard rumors from the councils of Simon, that among other expedients discussed to obtain an election to the United States Senate, was no one less bold and startling than to have the administration arrest two or three democrats on some frivolous pretext, and imprison them till after the election shall take place.

We confess the proposition looked to us improbable, and we gave it little thought; but the occurrences of the past week have put a different face upon our opinions. Some ten days ago Simon himself passed through the valley to Scranton. As our country is not often honored with the visits of ex-officials of such high titles, his sudden appearance, like his sudden disappearance, was the subject of much speculation.

Following in his wake, a few pays subsequent, another official, Surgeon General (or some other kind of a General) Wilson, appeared at Scranton and vicinity, and pretended to take testimony to implicate General Stark in improperly obtaining exemption from service of drafted men.

What the offence is to be named we know not, but as the object to be attained is a seat in the United States Senate for Simon Cameron for six years, it is but fair to presume that it will be considered sufficiently grave to warrant the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and incarcerate Senator Stark in some bastile till after the election in January.

We learn that this Wilson, who, we believe is a brother-in-law of Governor Curtin, stated at Scranton that there was a member of the House against whom the same charges had been preferred. This explains the whole matter.—One Senator and one member absent, will give Cameron a clear majority. This would be cheaper than buying men, and not so difficult to perform. Now we have a few things to say about this, for forewarned is to be forearmed. Let it, then, be distinctly understood:

First. That Senator Stark cannot be taken out of Luzerne county for any such purpose, save he be taken over the dead bodies of nine thousand Democrats.

Second. If the administration, State and National, are determined to persist in their revolutionary schemes—if they are determined to override the voice of the people by the exercise of arbitrary power, "worthy of tyrants only," Luzerne county is a good place for them to begin. The soil of our valley was steeped in the warm blood of revolutionary patriots, and the descendants of those "fathers of Wyoming" [illegible] representatives to commence resistance to despotic power in 1863.

Third. We call upon all our Democratic friends through the county who have not armed themselves, to do so at once, and to hold themselves in readiness to resist, at all hazards, the arrest of Senator Stark, and his removal from the county, except it be done by regular judicial process and authority, and with full opportunity for giving bail.

Fourth. A committee should be appointed whose duty it should be, in case of arrest, to apply immediately to a Judge for a writ of *habeas corpus*, who will have the courage to declare the law of the Constitution, and protect the rights of citizens, unawed by threats or bayonets. The people will take care of his decrees.

That Senator Stark has committed any offence at all, we do not believe. That he may have aided some poor constituent in getting exempt, is probable; and such, in proper cases, would be his duty. But if he *has* committed an offence, or been guilty of impropriety, our courts are open for remedy. We warn the powers that be, that they must not again pollute the soil of Luzerne or insult its people with their arbitrary arrests. "If this be treason, make the most of it."

Let us Understand Each Other---Renewed Threats of Arrest in New York.

The Philadelphia Press, of the 24th ult., which is presumed to speak for the Administration, says, in reference to New York, and New York particulars:

"The course of the Administration in arresting traitors will be governed by the circumstances that controlled it in other times. If the danger should again demand the summary arrest of traitors in New York, *they will be arrested.*"

If by "traitors," the Press means Democrats, or Old Line Whigs, or Conservatives, in New York, they *will not be thus arrested*, or if arrested, they WILL BE LIBERATED, by the whole *posse comitatis* of the Democracy of the State. If necessary, 300,000 men in arms, and New Jersey to stand by us—with more than half of Connecticut, now. It is well to understand each other if these things be designed.—*N. Y. Express.*

A Truce Demanded.

From the New York Freeman's Journal.

Is it not time to recognize, at length, the impotency of the Federal Government to do what it has no authority to do? Were the administration indeed taking care of its *citizens*, and not exclusively of negroes who cannot be its citizens, a solution of the problem would be easy.

Peace! PEACE! PEACE! We cry, by the Holy Name of Him who, at this Christmas time, was heralded by angels as bringing "peace to men of good will."

Oh stop this horrid butchery of Americans by Americans! Stop this flood of woe and desolation, by which this land is becomming *most desolate! Have* you accomplished anything? Did we not forewarn you so? If *you* are so blind as not to see, you *ought* to trust those who have proved they *can* see. Stop this war! Wicked and foolish men, you are in despair at the prospect before you, and yet you dare, as if you were fully sold to the demon, to cry out still: "Slay! slay! more blood! more carnage!"

Call a truce! Let us put off the renewal of the contest, if it *must* be renewed, till we know for *what* we are fighting. Let us put it off, till the vile cause of it, the abominable thing, New England fanaticism in the manipulation of New York rogues, has been put out of the way! Then, then only, we may have, not a truce only, but *peace.*

[*From the N. Y. Caucasian.*]

Colonizing the Abolitionists.

The Philadelphia Journal suggests the idea of colonizing the Abolitionists instead of the negroes. The suggestion is a capital one. It is a wonder it has not already been thought of by our sagacious Chief Magistrate. There are numerous considerations which render this project more feasible than Lincoln 'splan of colonizing the negroes. In the first place, there are not so many Abolitionists as there are negroes: and secondly, the country could a great deal better afford to spare them than the negroes. They could also, at any fair valuation, be obtained at a much cheaper rate. A good, healthy negro, down South, kept industriously at work, will raise cotton enough to clothe two or three families.

He performs a great and bendficent duty in the drama of modern civilization. For the lack of his labor, we are, just now, suffering all the difficulties of a paper famine. The public are compelled to pay a higher price for newspapers and books, and hence the freeing of the negro would be a direct tax on knowledge. Colonize the negroes, and clothing would become so high that only the rich could afford to dress well. Woolen and silk goods would so advance in price that farmers, mechanics and workingmen could seldom afford to dress themselves in broadcloth, and their wives and daughters would be compelled to go back to the linsey-woolsey of their grandmothers.

But no such evils would flow from getting rid of the Abolitionists. Indeed, there are obvious reasons why the country would be infinitely better off without them. Ever since they started up in New England, some thirty years since, they have been a pestilent, mischief making set of fanatics. They kept the country in continual hot water before the war broke out, and were not satisfied until they brought that on. They have burdened the country with some two thousand millions of dollars of debt, which will tax the bones, and muscles, and sweat of unborn millions to pay. They have been the means of destroying one hundred thousand of lives, and of making a half a million of widows and orphans, whose cries of anguish now fill the land with weeping, wailing and woe. Surely we can spare such a set of bloody fanatics.

Then, too, these men would be no great loss to the community or the country. About nine tenths of them are non producers, being composed of lawyers, doctors, speculators, shoddyites, and preachers. The latter class are nearly all Abolitionists, and are more responsible before God and man for this horrible war than any other class of people. If every priest who heralds forth the gospel of murder, were sent out of the country, and their places supplied by those who will preach the gospel of Peace, Christ's gospel, who will say that we should not be much better off? We suggest, therefore, the idea of restoring peace by colonizing the Abolitionists as the cheapest, speediest, and most favorable means of ending the war. It is impossible to send away four millions of negroes but deport only five hundred thousand of the worst Abolitionists, and the country would be "saved" as peaceful as ever, and the question of "slavery" settled to the entire satisfaction of every sensible man.

Retaliatory Proclamation of Jefferson Davis.

GEN. BUTLER AND ALL HIS OFFICERS TO BE EXECUTED.

Federal Officers Found with Slaves to be Hung.

The Soldiers to be Paroled.

THEY ARE NOT FREE AGENTS.

Negroes in Arms to be Hung when Taken.

By the President of the Confederate States.—A Proclamation.

Whereas, A communication was addressed on the 6th day of July, 1862, by Gen. Robert E. Lee, acting under the instructions of the Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America, to Gen. H. W. Halleck, commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, informing the latter that a report had reached this Government that Wm. B Mumford, a citizen of the Confederate States, had been executed by the United States authorities at New Orleans for having pulled down the United States flag in that city before its occupation by the U. States forces, and calling for a statement of the facts, with a view of retaliation if such an outrage had really been committed under the sanction of the authorities of the United States;

And whereas, (no answer having been received to said letter,) another letter was, on the 2d of August last, 1862, addressed by Gen. Lee, under my instructions to Gen. Halleck, renewing the inquiries in relation to the execution of said Mumford, with the information that in the event of not receiving a reply within 15 days, it would be assumed that the fact was true, and sanctioned by the Government of the U. States.

And whereas, An answer, dated on the 7th of August, 1862, was addressed to Gen. Lee by Gen. H. W. Halleck, the said General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, alleging sufficient causes for failure to make early reply to said letter of the 6th July, asserting that "no authentic information had been received in relation to the execution of Mumford, but measures will be immediately taken to ascertain the facts of the alleged execution," and promising that Gen. Lee should be duly informed thereof;

And whereas, On the 28th of November, 1862, another letter was addressed, under my instructions, by Rob't. Ould, Confederate agent for the exchange of prisoners, under the cartel between the two Governments, to Lieut. Col. W. H. Ludlow, agent of the U. States under said cartel, informing him that the explanation promised in the said letter of Gen. Halleck, of the 7th of August last, had not yet been received, and that if no answer was sent to the Government within 15 days from the delivery of this last communication, it would be considered that an answer is declined;

And whereas, A letter dated on the 3d day of the present month of December, the said Lieut. Col. Ludlow apprized the said Robert Ould that the above recited communication of the 19th of November had been received and forwarded to the Secretary of War of the United States; *and whereas*, this last delay of 15 days allowed for answer has elapsed and no answer has been received;

And whereas, In addition to the tacit admission resulting from the above refusal to answer, I have received evidence fully establishing the truth of the fact that the said Wm. B. Mumford, a citizen of the Confederacy, was actually and publicly executed in cold blood, by hanging, after the occupation of the city of New Orleans by the forces under Benj. F. Butler, when said Mumford was an unresisting and non-combatant captive, and for no offence even alleged to have been committed by him subsequent to the date of the capture of the said city;

And whereas, The silence of the Government of the U. States, and its maintaining of said Butler in high office under its authority for many months after his commission of an act that can be viewed in no other light than as a deliberate murder, as well as of numerous other outrages and atrocities hereafter to be mentioned, afford evidence too conclusive that the said Government sanctions the conduct of the said Butler, and is determined that he shall remain unpunished for these crimes:

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and in their name, do pronounce and declare the said Benjamin F. Butler to be a felon, deserving of capital punishment. I do order that he shall no longer be considered or treated simply as a public enemy of the Confederate States of America, but as an outlaw and common enemy of mankind, and that, in the event of his capture, the officer in command of the capturing force do cause him to be immediately executed by hanging.

And I do further order, That no commissioned officer of the U. States, taken captive, shall be released on parole, before exchange, until the said Butler shall have met with due punishment for his crimes.

And whereas, The hostilities waged against this Confederacy, by the forces of the United States, under the command of said Benjamin F. Butler, have borne no resemblance to such warfare as is alone permissible by the rules of international law, or the usage of civilization, but have been characterized by repeated atrocities and outrages, among the large number of which, the following may be cited as examples:

Peaceful and aged citizens, unresisting captives and non-combatants, have been confined at hard labor, with hard chains attached to their limbs, and are still so held in dungeons and fortresses:

Others have been submitted to a like degrading punishment for selling medicine to the sick soldiers of the Confederacy:

The soldiers of the United States have been invited and encouraged in general orders to insult and outrage the wives, the mothers, and the sisters of our citizens:

Helpless women have been torn from their homes, and subjected to solitary confinement, some in fortresses and prisons, and one especially on an island of barren sand under a tropical sun, have been fed with loathsome rations that had been condemned as unfit for soldiers, and have been exposed to the vilest insults:

Prisoners of war, who surrendered to the naval forces of the United States on agreement that they should be released on parole, have been seized and kept in close confinement:

Repeated pretexts have been sought or invented for plundering the inhabitants of the captured city, by fines levied and collected under threats of imprisoning recusants at hard labor with ball and chain. The entire population of New Orleans have been forced to elect between starvation by the confiscation of all their property, and taking an oath against conscience to bear allegiance to the invader of their country:

Egress from the city has been refused to those whose fortitude withstood the test, and even to lone and aged women, and to helpless children; and after being ejected from their homes, and robbed of their property, they have been left to starve in the streets or subsist on charity:

The slaves have been driven from the plantations in the neighborhood of New Orleans until their owners would consent to share their crops with the Commanding General, his brother, Andrew J. Butler, and other officers, and when such consent had been extorted the slaves have been restored to the plantations, and there compelled to work under the bayonets of the guard of United States soldiers. Where that partnership was refused armed expeditions have been sent to the plantations to rob them of everything that was susceptible of removal:

And even slaves, too aged or infirm for work have, in spite of their entreaties, been forced from the homes provided by their owners, and driven to wander helpless on the highway:

By a recent general order, number 91, the entire property in that part of Louisiana west of the Mississippi river has been sequestrated for confiscation, and officers have been assigned to duty with orders to gather up and collect the personal property, and turn over to the proper officers upon their receipts, such of said property as may be required for the use of the United States army; to collect together all the other personal property and bring the same to New Orleans, and cause it to be sold at public auction to highest bidders—an order which, if executed, condemns to punishment, by starvation, at least a quarter of a million of human beings, of all ages, sexes and conditions, and of which the execution, although forbidden to military officers by the orders of President Lincoln, is in accordance with the confiscation law of our enemies, which he has effected to be enforced through the agency of civil officials.

And, finally, The African slaves have not only been incited to insurrection by every license and encouragement, but numbers of them have actually been armed for a servile war—a war in its nature far exceeding the horrors and most merciless atrocities of savages:

And whereas, The officers under command of the said Butler have been, in many instances, active and zealous agents in the commission of these crimes, and no instance is known of the refusal of any one of them to participate in the outrages above narrated:

And whereas, The President of the U. States has, by public and official declarations, signified not only his approval of the effort to excite servile war within the Confederacy, but his intention to give aid and encouragement thereto, if these independent States shall continue to refuse submission to a foreign power after the first day of January next, and has thus made known that all appeal to the law of nations, the dictates of reason, and the instincts of humanity, would be addressed in vain to our enemies, and that they can be deterred from the commission of these crimes only by the terror of just retribution:

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and acting by their authority, appealing to the Divine Judge in attestation that their conduct is not guided by passion of revenge, but that they reluctantly yield to the solemn duty of redressing, by necessary severity, crimes of which their citizens are the victims, do issue this my proclamation, and by virtue of my authority as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States, do order—

First, That all commissioned officers in the command of said Benj. F. Butler be declared not entitled to be considered as soldiers engaged in honorable warfare, but as robbers and criminals deserving death; and that they, and each of them, be whenever captured reserved for execution.

Second, That the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the army of said Butler be considered as only the instruments used for the commission of crimes perpetrated by his orders, and not as free agents; that they, therefore, be treated when captured as prisoners of war, with kindness and humanity, and be sent home on the usual parole that they will in no manner aid or serve the United States in any capacity during the continuance of this war, unless duly exchanged.

Third, That all negro slaves captured in arms be at once delivered over to the executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said States.

Fourth, That the like orders be executed in all cases with respect to all commissioned officers of the United States when found serving in a company with said slaves in insurrection against the authorities of the different States of this Confederacy.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents and caused the seal of the Confederate States of America to be affixed thereto, at the city of Richmond, on the 23d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President.
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery will decimate the Volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy, therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Their use in India and the Crimea saved thousands of British Soldiers.—Only 25 cents per Box. 213

—MARRIED—

PENCYL—OVER.—On the 25th ult., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. Adam Pencyl, of Bedford township, to Miss Annie Over of Bedford borough.

New Advertisements.

Pension & Bounty Claims.

Cessna & Shannon have received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers Pensions & Bounty money. The earlier application is made the sooner claims will be attended to at Washington.

CESSNA & SHANNON.
January 2, 1863,—tf. Bedford, Pa.

O Yes! O Yes!!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend whenever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing the services of the auctioneer will please call upon the undersigned before advertising. Apply to

JOHN ALSIP
Jan. 2, 1863 Bedford Pa.

O Yes! O Yes!!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a crier of Sales, unless he procures a license. Address,

LEVI AGNEW,
Bedford, Pa.
Jan. 2, 1863—tf

THE MAGIC TIME OBSERVER.

The Perfection of Mechanism.

BEING A HUNTING AND OPEN FACE, OR LADY'S OR GENTLEMAN'S WATCH COMBINED.

One of the prettiest, most convenient, and decidedly the best and cheapest timepiece for general and reliable use, ever offered. It has within it and connected with its machinery, its own winding attachment, rendering a key entirely unnecessary. The cases of this Watch are composed of two metals, the outer one being fine 16 carat gold. It has the improved ruby action lever movement, and is warranted an accurate timepiece. Price, superbly engraved, per case of a half dozen, $204 00. Sample Watches, in neat morocco boxes, for those proposing to buy at wholesale, $35.00, sent by express, with bill payable on delivery. Soldiers must remit payment in advance, as we cannot collect from those in the Army. Address

HUBBARD BROS. & CO., Sole Proprietors,
Cor. Nassau and John Streets, N. Y.
January 2, 1863 —6w.

Glen Savage Mills.

The subscriber having a large Steam Saw Mill erected on the late George Mowry tract of timber land, is now ready to receive orders for

LUMBER,

such as White Pine Boards, Plank, Spruce Scantling and Boards, Plastering Lath, Shingling Lath, Shingles, Fencing Boards and Bridge Timbers of any length up to thirty-six feet. Oak or Pine.

☞Orders left at my house in Bedford, or at the Mills, will be thankfully received. Prices moderate.

THOS. C. GARRETT.
Bedford, January 2, 1863.—6m.

Public Sale
OF
REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county the subscriber executor of the last will and testament of Mrs. Mary Ann Buxton, Dec'd will offer at public sale on the premises, in Southampton township, on,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31ST, 1863,

the following described tract of land, late the property of said Dec'd., viz:

ONE TRACT OF LAND,

adjoining lands of David Waters on the north Sarah Times, on the west, David Howsare's Heirs on the West, Artemas Bennet on the South and others, containing about 66 acres, about 20 acres cleared and under fence a portion of which is meadow, the residue is timbered. The buildings are a story and a half Log dwelling house, also a small stable thereon erected.

Possession given on the 1st day of April next.
Terms—CASH.

F. BUXTON,
January 2, 1863.—ts. Ex'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Benjamin Mills, late of Monroe tp, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Southampton tp., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON,
Jan, 2, 1863.—6ts. Ex'or.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Wesley Hartzell, late of Snake Spring township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE SMOUSE, Jr.,
NICHOLAS KOONS,
January 2, 1863.—5ts* Adm'rs.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Fluke, late of Hopewell township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in South Woodberry township, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN B. FLUKE, Adm'r.
January 2, 1863.—6ts.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Josiah Baughman, late of West Providence township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JEREMIAH BAUGHMAN,
SAMUEL BENDER,
January 2, 1863.—6t. Administrators.

LOST

Whilst the owner was travelling from Six Mile Run, via Hopewell, and the Valley Road to Cheneysville and thence to Bedford, a Pocket Book, containing no money, but papers of different kinds, particularly Army papers, which will be of no use to any one else Any person finding the same and returning it to the owner, or leaving it at John Hafer's, Bedford, Stoner's Hotel, BloodyRun, Capt. Beckwith's, Hopewell, Hugh Wilson's, Cheneysville, or to myself at Six Mile Run, will be liberally rewarded.

JACOB C. MILLS.
Dec. 26th, 1862.

Notice to Assessors.

The Assessors of the different districts of the county, elected for the year 1863, are hereby notified to appear at the Commissioners' Office, in Bedford, on Saturday, January 3d, 1863, to receive their instructions, &c.

By order of the Commissioners,
JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.
Dec. 26, 1862.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Bedford township, about the 12th inst., a small red heifer, two years old past, no ear mark, supposed to be out of a drove. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away or she will be disposed of according to law.

JOSEPH SELLERS,
Dec. 26, 1862.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in St. Clair township, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1863,

the following real estate, late the property of Geo. Mock, dec'd., viz:

A Tract of Land,

situate in said township, on both sides of Bobb's creek, adjoining lands of Henry Yont, Jacob Ewig, Berkheimer's heirs and others, and containing one hundred acres, more or less.

The improvements are a two story log dwelling house, with kitchen attached, double log barn, smoke house, spring house, and other out buildings; also, a tenant house and stable. A large portion of the land is cleared and under fence, about ten acres of which are meadow, and as much more can be converted into meadow as may be desirable. This farm is good quality creek bottom and slate land, and is susceptible of fine cultivation.

Terms—One-half of the purchase money in hand, to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest; or, if the subscriber should prefer it, one-third of the balance, after payment of debts, will be left in the land for the use of the widow, the whole to be secured by judgments or bonds and mortgage.

ABRAHAM H. HULL,
December 26, 1862. Administrator.

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1862, before the Judges of said Court,

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of John Manspeaker, late of East Providence township, dec'd., to wit: Esther, the widow, and Eliza Jane, wife of petitioner, Jacob Manspeaker, John Manspeaker, Daniel Manspeaker, David Manspeaker, Elizabeth, wife of Michael Ford, and Mary, wife of William Ford, all but David (who is in the army) residing in Bedford county, Pa., to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the second Monday (9th day) of February, A. D. 1863, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court at Bedford, the 25th day of November, A. D. 1862

A. B. BUNN, Clerk.

Attest—JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
December 26, 1862.—4t.

Public Sale
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Union township on Saturday the 24th day of January next, the following Real Estate, late the property of John Corle, dec'd, to wit:—A TRACT OF LAND, containing ninety three acres, sixty six perches and the usual allowance of six per cent for roads, &c., adjoining lands of Jacob Corle, on the east, Isaac Imler, on the west, and Castleton Ake on the north and south.

The improvements are a story and a half log house, a log stable and apple orchard, with about fifty acres cleared and under fence. There is one spring of water not far from the house, and in other respects the property is a desirable one.

Terms—One-half of the purchase money in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest, secured by judgment bonds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

GEO. W. CORLE, Adm'r.
December 19, 1862.

Last Notice.

The Books and Notes of the late firm of Baughman & Brother, are in the hands of the subscriber for collection. All persons indebted to the firm will please call and settle before the first of February, as I intend leaving the notes and accounts with an officer for collection after that date.

JEREMIAH BAUGHMAN,
Surviving partner of the firm of Baughman & Bro.
Dec. 26th, 1862.

THE HOME JOURNAL
FOR 1863.

We have much pleasure in informing the public that one of our contributors for the coming year, will be our old friend and colleague

THEODORES, FAY.

We confess to uncommon pride and pleasure in this renewal of intercourse with the friend and intimate of other days, and we look to be felicitated for it, by the established readers who constitute the family of the HOME JOURNAL.

We have in preparation, also, for the coming year, several

VERY THRILLING STORIES.

Some of the ablest of living pens are engaged for us in translating from the French and German and our own original narrative writers are among the first.

We are fortunate, also, in travellers gone abroad who are *literary contributors* and we anticipate for our readers a most agreeable surprise in the quality of these

Sketches of Travels and Adventures.

But the future of our journal, which we have not yet mentioned, is perhaps the most *recherche* of all its prominence as

THE EXPONENT OF REFINED SOCIETY.

Our correspondence with the leaders of fashion, in New York and the other capitals is especially valuable in this respect, keeping us unmistakably informed of the changes and progress of what is commonly understood by the "gay world." As we have taken some pains to arrange the resources for this new feature, we speak confidently of its promise of entertainment to our large circle of readers. In this department, foreign journals are endlessly inventive; and, with our industrious ransacking of these, we are sure to select for the peculiar taste to which we minister, a most relishing banquet.

The Editors

will give the Journal their constant attention, as before. Of the goings on, in the eventful scenes and places of the country. Mr. Willis's pen will give photographs as usual General Morris's Songs and Sketches will be embroidered on the thread of the passing moment, as they have always been. Some of the best intellects of the land are enlisted for us, also, and we think we may promise to hold our place as the journal which best enables THE FAMILY to keep convers ant with the world.

TERMS

For one copy	$2 00
For three copies,	5 00
Or one copy for three years,	5 00
For club of seven copies,	10 00
For a club of fifteen copies,	20 00

And at that rate for a larger club—always in advance.

Address

MORRIS & WILLIS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
10 *Fulton Street, New York.*

GODE'S LADY'S BOOK
FOR 1863.

Great Literary and Pictorial Year.

The publisher of Godey's Lady's Book, thankful to that public which has enabled him to publish a magazine for the last *thirty-three* years of larger circulation than any in America, has made an arrangement with the most popular authores in this country—MARION HARLAND, Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam," who will furnish a story for every Number of the Lady's Book for 1863. This alone will place the Lady's Book in a literary point of view far ahead of any other magazine. Marion Harland writes for no other publication. Our other favorite writers will all continue to furnish articles throughout the year.

The best Lady's Magazine in the World, and the cheapest.

The literature is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

The music is all original, and would cost 25c ts. (the price of the Book) in the music stores; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in Godey.

Our Steel Engravings.—All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravingsthan are published in any other work.

Godey's immense double sheet fashion plate's containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other magazines give only two. Far ahead of any fashions in Europe or America. Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and the public. The publication of the plates cost 10,000 MORE than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them.—Other magazines cannot afford it. We never spare when the public can be benefitted.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so-called fashion magazine

Our wood engravings, of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

Imitations—beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publicationand the cheapest. If you take Godey' you want no other magazine.

Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

Drawing Lessons—no other magazine gives them and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

Our Receipts—are such as can be found nowhere else. Cooking in all its variety—Confectionery the Nursery—the Toilet—the Laundry—the kitchen. Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in the pages of the Lady's Book. We originally started this department, and have peculiar facilties for making it most perfect. This department alone is worth the price of the Book.

Ladies Work Table—This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

Model Cottages:—No other magzine has this department.

Terms--Cash in Advance.

One copy one year. $3. Two copies one year. $5.
Three copies one year. $6. Four copies one year $7.
Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $10.
Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club. $15.
Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club $20.
And the ONLY magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3.50.
Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4.50
Godey, Harper and Arthur, will all three be sent one year for $6.00
Treasury Notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.
Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.

Address,
L. A. GODEY,
323 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ESTRAYS.

Came tresspassing upon the premises of the subscriber residing in St Clair tp., on or about the first of November last, one yellow dun calf and one white calf, with red head, both of them one year old last spring, with piece off right ear and slit in the left. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

MATILDA MARSHALL.
Dec. 12th—3ts.,

TAKE NOTICE.

15 Cents per cubic foot will be paid for YELLOW LOCUST TIMBER, in the stick, from 8 feet in length, and 8 inches in diameter at the smallest end, up to as long and as large as can be obtained, free from windshakes, worm-holes and decay, sawed off square at both ends, and the bark removed, and not to contain more than one crook in any one stick.

Also YELLOW LOCUST PINS will be received and paid for according to the length and size as set forth in the following table, to be free from knots, splits, worm-holes, and decay, and to be of a good marketable quality, as follows:

Pins 14 inches long		1⅜ in. square	$5.00 per	1000
" 16	"	1⅜ "	5.75	"
" 18	"	1⅜ "	6 50	"
" 20	"	1⅜ "	7.25	"
" 22	"	1⅜ "	8 25	"
" 24	"	1⅜ "	9.25	"
" 26	"	1⅜ "	10.25	"
" 28	"	1⅜ "	11 25	"
" 30	"	1⅜ "	12.75	"
" 32	"	1⅜ "	13 75	"
" 34	"	1⅜ "	14.75	"
" 36	"	1⅜ "	15.75	"

All Timber and Pins delivered according to the above specifications, to the Rail Road Station at Hopewell, will be received, and paid for by the undersigned as fast as delivered, in cash. for the space of 3 months from date.

JOSIAH HARRIS,
J. B. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Agents.

Bloody Run, Dec. 26, 1862.—tis.

PISTOL LOST.

Lost, by the undersigned between Bedford and the top of the Alleghany Mountain, a Seven Shooter Pistol, of the New York Fire Arms Company's manufacture. The finder will be liberally rewarded when the pistol is returned.

THOMAS KNOX.
Dec. 26th, 3ts. * Hardin, Ohio.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber residing in Juniata township, about the 12th of October last, a black two year old heifer, with a cut in the left ear and a tar-mark on the right hip. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take her away or she will be disposed of according to lay.

JOHN MOWRY.
Dec. 26th, 3ts. *

Bedford Rail Road.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bedford Rail Road Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in Bedford, on Monday, the 12th day of January, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when an election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN P. REED, Sec'y.
December 19, 1862.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Kauffman, late of St. Clair township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY KAUFFMAN,
December 5, 1862.—6t* Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Charles Hoyman, late of Londonderry township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement

JAMES MATTINGLY,
December 5, 1862,—6t. Executor.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers on the last Will and Testament of Jacob Barndollar, late of Bloody Run, Bedford County, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon are notified to present them in due form for settlement.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR,
J. B. WILLIAMS,
Dec. 12, 1862.—4ts. Executors.

TAKE NOTICE.

The books of William Spidel, from the 16th of August, 1861, to the 24th September, 1862, are assigned to J. M. Shoemaker & Co., and are in my hands for collection. Persons who have accounts on said books, will call at my office without delay and make settlement, thereby saving costs. H. NICODEMUS.
Dec. 12, 1862.

Ho! This Way!!

NEW GOODS,

FRESH FROM THE EASTERN CITIES.

Ladies Dress Goods, Latest Style and Color. Silks, Merinos, Cashmeres, De Laines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Collars, Braids, Balmorals, Skeletons, Gaiters and Shoes of every description.

GENTS WEAR.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans and Shirts.

Ready Made Clothing.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Also, a laerg stock of

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES.

Remember our motto, "Quick sales and short profits."

☞Call and see our Cheap Goods.

P. A. REED.
November 14, 1862.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rentual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbeuna contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

Something New!

If you want to buy bargains call and see my new stock of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, WHIPS, COLLARS, HORSE BLANKETS, AND EVERY ARTICLE IN MY BUSINESS.

Being thankful for the liberal patronage already extended to me, I feel assured that persons buying will not forget their own interest, but call on me at my old stand on the corner opposite the Washington Hotel, and next door to the post office,

Come one, come all, and examine for yourselves. Every man that has a horse needs a bridle, so come and get one for only one dollar.

J. B. MAGILL.
November 14, 1862.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company, will be held at the office of said Company, 258 South Third Street, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1863 at eleven o'clock, A. M., when an election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

J. P. AERTSEN, Sec'y.
December 19, 1862.—tm.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS

Has just returned from the city with her usual assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of the latest style of dress goods, such as

French and English Marinoes; French Marino Robes; Plain and Figured Repts; Cashmeres, Delaines and Prints.

ALSO,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

OF WOOLEN GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Hoods, Clouds, Sontags, Garibaldi's, and Opera CAPS.

Felt and Velvet BONNETS

OF THE LATEST STYLE, TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED FLOWERS, RUCHES, RIBBONS, PLUMES AND DRESS TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS.

A splendid assortment of Imported and American

FU S,

which are being sold at prices much lower than ever before offered in this market.

☞All who wish FURS should avail themselves of this opportunity of procuring for themselves an

Elegant Set of Furs,

AT THE REDUCED PRICES.

ALSO—Every variety of FANCY GOODS, together with Ladies' Morocco BOOTS and SHOES; SHAWLS, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, HOSE, GLOVES, BUTTONS, &c., &c.

All of which having been bought for *CASH*, will be sold at prices that will DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

☞Call and examine the goods and prices for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

SARAH E. SIGAFOOS.
Bedford, December 5, 1862.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF

HUMAN MISERY.

Just published in a sealed envelope, Price 6 cents;

A Lecture by Dr. CULVERWELL, on the cause and cure of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy, Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude, Weakness of the Limbs and the Back; Indisposition, and Incapacity for Study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust, Dizziness; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity, the Consequences of Youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.

☞This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self afflicted evils, may be removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under Seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post office box, 4586.
October 17, 1862.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the Advertiser in sending the Perscriptions is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings County, New York.
Oct. 31—3m.

GREAT ARRIVAL!

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

Have just opened a very large supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

All of which will be offered at the very lowest prices, for CASH OR PRODUCE.

☞A short credit will be given those who pay promptly.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT

of Goods ever opened in Bedford.

November 14, 1862.

Save Costs!!

The accounts and notes due the late firm of Oster & Carn, have been left with me for collection. Persons indebted will please make immediate payment, otherwise costs will be added without respect to persons.

H. NICODEMUS.
Bedford, December 19, 1862.

O Yes! O Yes!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend wherever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Apply to

D. T. AKE.
St. Clairsville, Bedford Co., Pa.
December 19, 1862.—6m.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in Union township, about the first of December, inst., a black and white spotted muley heifer, having the left ear off and the right ear slit, with a piece cut out underneath, supposed to have been one year old last spring. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

GEO. W. CORLE.
December 19, 1862.

ESTRAY.

Came trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber residing in Union township, a dark red bull, supposed to have been two years old last spring, having no marks, except the right horn broken at the point. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

HENRY BURK.
December 19, 1862.—3ts*

STRAY LAMBS.

Came to the premises of the subscriber residing in Bedford tp., about the middle of last September, two lambs, one having the right ear off and a notch underneath both ears, and the other having a "swallow-tail" cut out of the left ear. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN S. IMLER.
Dec. 19,—3ts.

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1862, before the Judges of the said Court,

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of David Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd., to wit: Elizabeth Dicken, (widow) Jonathan C. Dicken, Mary Eve, intermarried with Wm. Walter Shelly, George Martin, B. L. Dicken, and Mary Alice Dicken, all residing in Bedford county, Pa., except Mary Eve, who resides in Allegany county, Md., to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held in Bedford in and for the county of Bedford, on the second Monday of February, (9th day) A. D. 1863, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of this our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court at Bedford, the 27th day of November, A. D., 1862.

A. B. BUNN, Clerk.
Attest—JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
December 19, 1862.

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 17th day of November, A. D., 1862, before the Judges of said Court,

On motion of Attorney Spang, the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of John S. Statler, late of Napier township, Bedford county, dec'd, to wit: Mary F. Clark, intermarried with Rev. A. B. Clark, residing in Blair county, Isabella B., intermarried with Dr. S. P. Cummings, residing in Beaver county, Pa., John C. Statler, residing in California, Dr. S. G. Statler, the petitioner, residing in Bedford county, Louisa, intermarried with James Graham, of Cumberland county, Pa. F. B. Statler, residing in the state of Ohio, Anna M. Statler, residing in Cumberland county, Pa., Augustus J. Statler, residing in Philadelphia, Emma, intermarried with Dr. J. P. Clark, residing in Cumberland county, and James B. Statler, minor, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the second Monday (9th day) of February, A. D. 1863, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 25th day of November, A. D. 1862.

A. B. BUNN, Clerk.
Attest—JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
December 19, 1862.

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1862 before the Judges of said Court,

On motion of Job Mann, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Daniel McDonald, late of Union township, Bedford county, Pa., deceased, to wit: Alice, (widow) still living, and issue, to wit: James McDonald and Henry McDonald, residing in Bedford county, and two grand children, sons of his oldest son, Daniel McDonald, deceased, to wit: James McDonald, residing in Clayton, State of Iowa, and Daniel McDonald, of Union township, Bedford county, now in the U. S. Army, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, on the second Monday (9th day) of February, A. D. 1863, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, the 26th day of November, A, D. 1862.

A. B. BUNN, Clerk.
Attest—JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
December 19, 1862.

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1862, before the Judges of the said Court,

On motion of A. King, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Mary Burns, late of Napier township, deceased, to wit James Burns, John Oliver and Joseph, all residing in said county of Bedford, Eliza, intermarried with Michael Ott, residing in Bradford, Wilt county, Indiana, Mary Jane, intermarried with Joseph Hardman, residing in Illinois, Thomas Jefferson Burns, residing in Ohio, and Sarah, intermarried with A. Boyd Taylor, in Iowa, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the second Monday (9th day) of February, A. D. 1863, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, being the undivided half part of the tract of land in the writ of partition mentioned and described at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, and in case the same is not taken at the valuation, then show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 29th day of November, A. D. 1862.

A. B. BUNN, Clerk.
Attest—JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
December 19, 1862.

★★★

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE

LINIMENT

THE

GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS. SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN. it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, *CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.*

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Toothache in one minute.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Taken internally cures Colic, Cholera Morbus and Cho.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED. TRY IT.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years attest the fact.

To Horse Owners!

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a *radical cure*. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every Horse Owner

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

IS THE

SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

And thousands have found it tru'y

A Friend in Need.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents,
46 Cliff Street, New York.
☞Sold by all dealers everywhere.
December 5, 1862.—1y.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.
Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined, but with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD.
Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.
Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, P. O.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" on the WRAPPER of each bottle

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,
[Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,] PROPRIETORS

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.
George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.
June 13, 1862—1y.

Blymire & Son's
STOVE DEPOT,
SIGN OF THE "MILL SAW."

The largest and best assortment of PARLOR, COOKING and HEATING STOVES in Bedford county. We have all kinds and patterns. Among the Cooking Stoves may be found the

Wellington, Prince Royal, Sir John Franklin, Continental, Victor, Summer Rose, &c.

The WELLINGTON, we will warrant to be the largest, heaviest and best Stove sold. It is larger than any other Cooking Stove of the same number, and at the same price. We have the *sole agency* for the sale of this stove, and also of the PRINCE ROYAL.

We have Room Stoves of different patterns and latest styles, at prices from $5.00 to $14.00.

HARDWARE.

We have a large and full assortment of *Hardware and House Furnishing Goods. Oils, Paints, Wooden Ware, Brooms, Brushes, Shoemaker's Findings, Saddler's Findings, and every thing found in a First Class House Furnishing Store.*

Our Goods were bought at CASH prices and will be sold low.

No. 1 Coal Oil, warranted best quality.

We manufacture and will Wholesale and Retail, TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARES. Roofing and Job work done to order.

☞All orders promptly attended to.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.

November 14, 1862.

GREAT ARRIVAL!
A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

Have just opened a very large supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

All of which will be offered at the very lowest prices, for CASH OR PRODUCE.

☞A short credit will be given those who pay promptly.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT

of Goods ever opened in Bedford.

November 14, 1862.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

A farm in Cumberland Valley Township, near the State line, Seven miles from Cumberland, lately known as the "Andrew Rice property," containing 177 acres of limestone land; about 100 acres cleared and balance well timbered, with log house, kitchen & log barn thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon.

ALSO

Eighty acres of limestone land, on the Hollidaysburg pike, 2½ miles from Bedford—a part of the Wm. Smith lands—about 12 acres well timbered and ballance under fence and in a high state of cultivation.

Sept. 20, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexua, Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas, Samuel S. Fluke, one of the heirs at law of Michael Fluke, late of Hopewell township, Bedford county, dec'd., died without issue, and leaving brothers and sisters and the representatives of brothers and sisters to the number of ten full heirs as follows: First, Jacob, a brother, residing in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, second, Henry, a brother, dead, leaving issue

1, John, residing in Blair county, Pa.
2, William S. " Bedford " "
3, Henry, " " "
4, Emanuel " Harrison, Mo.
5, Levi, " Bedford, Pa.
6, Samuel, " " "
7, Susannah Bowser, Jefferson co., "
8, Mary, wife of D. S. Longenecker, dead, leaving issue 3 children, Nancy Jane, Louisa and Henry.

Third, Abraham, dead, leaving issue, Henry Fluke, Hopewell township, Bedford county.

Fourth, Frederick, residing in Armstrong county, Pa.

Fifth, Levi, residing in Bedford county, Pa.
Sixth, William " " " "
Seventh, Catharine Gorsuch " " "

Eighth, Susan Snyder, dead, leaving issue 4 children, William, Mrs. Catharine Lingenfelter, wife of Daniel Lingenfelter, residing in Bedford county, Mrs. Smeltzer, wife of Ephraim Smeltzer, residing in Benton county, Iowa, and Eliza Snyder, residing in Bedford county, Pa.; Ninth, Tobias, dead, leaving issue six children, as follows:

1, Mary Bare, wife of John Bare, residing in Bedford county, Pa.
2, Henry Fluke, residing in Bedford county, Pa.
3, John B. Fluke " " "
4, Catharine, wife of Samuel Tetwiler "
5, Samuel Fluke, " " "
6, Susan, wife of Conrad Imler " "
Tenth, Mary Fluke, " "

And the children of a deceased sister, who was intermarried with V. Bowser, residing in Armstrong county, Pa.

That said decedent died intestate and seized as of fee, of, in and to the following described real estate:

A tract of land situate in said township, adjoining lands of William Gorsuch, Eli Fluke, James Price and others, and containing in all (there being two pieces) about one hundred and twenty-five acres, and praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition of the premises aforesaid.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or valuation on the premises, on the 8th day of January, 1863, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 12, 1862.

NEW GOODS!!

COME AND SEE

THE

Mammoth Stock

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S
CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADY CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

WINTER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford Oct. 24, 1862.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscribers, having leased this well known manufacturing establishment, are now prepared to do

CARDING AND FULLING,

in the best of style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, BLANKETS, STOCKING-YARN, &c. Having a practical knowledge of the business and employing none but competent and experienced workmen and being determined, to spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their customers, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

TERMS for carding and fulling strictly cash. They have on hand a large stock of goods which they desire to trade for good clean wool.

The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.

May 16, 1862.

Barley Wanted!

We will pay the highest price in cash for one thousand bushels of Barley.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Nov. 21, 1862.

Iron City College

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts

The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers, Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.

$35.00

Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time.

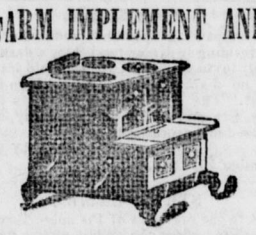
☞Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

April 19, 1862.

Hartley's Hardware
FARM IMPLEMENT AND STOVE



STORE,

Has just been reinforced, and now contains the largest and best selected stock ever brought to Bedford county. His GOODS were nearly all bought at the old cheap rates, are all paid for, and will be sold to suit the times for cash or produce.

☞Call at the old sign of the PADLOCK and see for yourselves.

Cook Stoves & Heating Stoves,

IN GREAT VARIETY, AT HARTLEY'S

If you want a GOOD, HONEST, Heavy Plated Stove, Warranted in full—if you want a Beautiful and Good Heating Stove, either for Coal or Wood, Go to Hartley's.

HARTLEY keeps all kinds of Cooking Utensils, *Boilers, Bake Pans, Griddles, Gridirons, Waffle Irons, Iron Pots, Brass and Porcelain Kettles, Stove Pipe, &c., &c, all at the lowest prices.*

Also—THE BEST STOVE BLACKING that ever came from Germany can be had at Hartley's.

October 24, 1862.

Come this Way
FOR BARGAINS!!
J. B. FARQUHAR,

MANN'S CORNER, JULIANA STREET

Is just opening a large stock of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Dress Coats, Over Coats, Pants & Vests

SHOES AND BOOTS,

Mens' and Boys' Shoes and Boots, Ladies and Misses Shoes as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Syrup Molasses, Tea and a general assortment of Spices.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, with an assortment of Choice Cigars.

FARMERS will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we are trading for Grain and Country Produce.

November 14, 1862.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, situated 4½ miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing

180 Acres, More or Less,

is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under fence. The improvements consist of a

Two Story Log House and Barn,

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tho's. Hughes; and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or

JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa.

March 21, 1862.—tf.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

MANN & SPANG,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1861.,

JOHN CESSNA. O. E. SHANNON.

CESSNA & SHANNON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

W. M. HALL. JOHN PALMER.

HALL & PALMER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to there care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR,

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

DR. E. F. HARRY,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

☞All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL,

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Reiguel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Curley, & Co., Pittsburg.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS

PITTSBUEGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS Proprietor.

April 12 1861.

MINERAL SPRING HOTEL.

THE undersigned has opened the above named Hotel a few doors South of the Court House, (formerly kept by Mrs. Filler, as a boarding House) where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Boarders will be taken by the week, month or year. Persons attending Court will find this House very convenient.

The Bed Rooms in this Hotel are very large and well ventilated and furnished in the best style.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be in charge of a good and attentive hostler.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

April 25th, 1862.

Office of JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

AT JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS,

114 SOUTH THIRD STREET

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned, having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds

of the U. States, designated as "Five-Twenties." redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500 $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000 and 5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufacturers, &c., &c., in the country: and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or Notes, and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent.

Nov. 7,—3m

Union Hotel,

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND.
ALWAYS READY.
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the Soldier must endure, MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this ALL HEALING and COOLING Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds,

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGH and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing and DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

oldiers Attention!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIER IN CAMP,

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores & Scrofulous Eruptions,

all disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now while the cry rings through out the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find a sure remedy there for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, nd $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 10, 1862.

BEDFORD HOTEL
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year. on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor

DRUGS AND BOOKS
H. C. REAMER.

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

ceived, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg Penn'a.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas, Levi Hardinger, guardian of Daniel and George Houk, heirs at law of Daniel Houk, late of Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, deceased, presented a petition setting forth that the said Daniel Houk, lately died intestate, leaving, as his heirs at law:

One daughter, named Mary, intermarried with Amos Gross, residing in Allegany county, Maryland, and the children of his son, George Houk, deceased, viz: Drusilla, intermarried with Daniel Wolford, Oliver P. H. Houk, Daniel Houk and Geo. C. Houk, the three last being minors; said children all residing in Cumberland Valley township, aforesaid, the children of Sarah, now deceased, who was intermarried with John B. Hardinger, viz: George Hardinger, now residing in Monroe county, in the state of Michigan, Sarah, intermarried with George Hite, residing in Cumberland, Md., Daniel H. Hardinger, lately residing in Logan county, in the state of Illinois, now in the army of the United States, Hiram Hardinger, residing in Cumberland Valley township, aforesaid; the children of Elizabeth, now deceased, who was intermarried with John Hardinger, viz: Daniel H. Hardinger, lately residing in the state of Ohio, now in the army of the United States, and George W. Hardinger, residing in said township of Cumberland Valley; and the children of Drusilla, now deceased, who was intermarried with Zadoc Brashears, viz: Daniel Forest Brashears, lately residing in Allegany county, Maryland, now in the army of the United States, Joseph Brashears, lately residing in said county of Allegany, Maryland, but now in the army of the United States, Ann Maria Brashears and William Brashears, who are minors, residing in said Allegany county, Maryland, and that said intestate died seized in his demesne as of fee, of, in and to the following real estate, viz: A house and lot of ground in the town of Rainsburg, in said county of Bedford; also, a tract of land in the township of Cumberland Valley, in said county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Andrew Rice, dec'd., George Elliott and others, containing about three hundred and forty acres, and praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition of the premises aforesaid.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Monday, the 5th day of January, 1863, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 12, 1862.—4t.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.—Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets;
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

February 28, 1862.—1y*

EMPIRE OF FASHION.
PEACE TO BE DECLARED
On the Ninth of June
CHEAP CASH FANCY STORE!

SHUCK BROTHERS will open a new and splendid stock of Fancy Dry Goods, in the new building, one door West of S. & W. Shuck's dry goods store, on the 5th of June, to consist, in part, of

FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES,

Poplins, Grenadines, De Laines, Berages,

FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &c.

SILK and CLOTH MANTILLAS, New Styles!

SHAWLS, in great variety!

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

of every description!

READY MADE BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS,

LADIES' GAITERS, SLIPPERS and fine laced Boots

CHILDREN'S do. do. do.

NOTIONS, in Great Variety.

Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Perfumery, &c., &c.

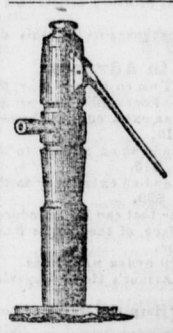
The above stock will consist of every article usually kept in First Class Fancy Stores, *selected by a lady of superior taste and experience,* who has spent the greater portion of her life in the business, in Second Street and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. She will take charge of the establishment, and we ask our patrons and the public generally, to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

N. B.—The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock lately arrived, and a continuance of public patronage.

S. & W. SHUCK.

May 23, 1862.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.